NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,822.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Senator Sherman Introduces a New Finance Bill.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE RECON-STRUCTION COMMITTEE.

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A DEBATE ON THE QUESTION.

OFINIONS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Trumbull's Amendment Adopted --- 19 to 11.

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Recent Cabinet Meeting.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Refuse to Confirm Gen. Frank Blair.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS BY THE SENATE. ate had another Executive Session to-day of an henr's duration. The nomination of Frank Blair as Internal Revenue Collector of St. Louis was rejected by a vote of nearly three to one, only the Democrats voting for sidered as having been made in pursuance of a determination to break up the Union party in St. Louis, and was accordingly opposed by both the Senators from Missouri. F. V. L. Finley of Baltimore, nominated for an Assessor of Internal Revenue by the Montgomery Blair influence,

THE CABINET MEETING-VIEWS OF SECRETARY STAN-

No little comment has been had to-day upon the anonymous account of the cabinet meeting of yesterday generally circulated here among the Washington papers, and sent abroad by the Associated Press as a rumor. Here, its authorship is accredited to the President. That portion of it alluding to the Secretary of War is the only portion of it that surprises any one in the least. There is no doubt but that he is incorrectly reported. Custom has made the details of what transpired in cabinet meeting confidential, and the account given out at a late hour last night is somewhat unusual. The general belief among War has made no speech in material antagonism to the Congressional policy of Reconstruction tor in especial support of the President, and that the anonymous rumor is set affoat to induce him to say or do something that would afford an excuse for his summary removal the curtain may be draw aside, and the whole truth un-equivocally spread before the people. In the meantime, the Republicans will need more evidence than anythat has yet been furnished them that Secretary Stanton is in favor of the immediate admission of the Southern delegations and that he is against the restoration plan laid down MAJOR TURNER NOT MUSTERED OUT.

The recent order mustering out, among other General officers, Brevet Maj.-Gen. John W. Turner, has been revoked, and he will, until further orders, remain in com-mand of the military district of Henrico, Va. THE PREEDMEN AT ABLINGTON.

The New-York Tract Society has turned over to the American Missionary Association the control of the 1,20 colored people at present living on the estate at Arlington

WORK OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

During the mouth of April last the Pension Bureau admitted and disposed of 2,371 invalid and 2,800 widows THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate acted upon the Post-office Appropriation bill to-day: Trumbull's clause to prevent men appointed to office during the recess from receiving pay. The majority was larger in its favor than was anticipated, as severa Democrats were not present. The amendment requiring all the advertisements of the Government, printed in Washington, to be inserted in the two papers having the be done in other cities where there is a dispositton to turn

the patronage into an improper course. MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL. has been discussed for some time, and will undoubtedly pass both Houses. The Secretary says he can by this bill pay off the entire debt in 35 years without resorting to

VELLOW PEVER ON THE KEARSAGE.

The Kearsage has been heard from at Maderia. Six wardroom officers and several of the crew had died of yel-

A RESIGNATION.

Thomas Patridge, Minister to Salvador, has resigned. EGUAL SUFFRACE ASSOCIATIONS.

At a meeting of the National Equal Suffrage Association their Secretary, John W. Hasbrouck, esq., to the Northern end Eastern States, for the purpose of establishing similar auxiliary organizations.

The Army bill was finally lost by a very large majority in the House, as was generally anticipated. It is hardly probable that any Army bill will pass this session.

HOMESTRAD ENTRIES.

The General Land Office has decided that where a party makes a homesteady entry, and before the expiration of five years, settlement and cultivation the homestead settler dies, the widow or other representative of the deceased may complete the title by paying for the land and taking

For the month of April last the disbursements of

the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War, \$12,146,764; Navy, \$3,716,232; Interior, \$824,487.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. During the mouth of April fractional currency amounting to \$1,424,015 was shipped to the different parts of the Union by the Treasury Department. The disbursements and transfers of the Department during the same period

During the month of April last military accounts inthe Fourth Auditor of the Treasury

During the month ending to-day, the New-York Miliary Agency of this city, under charge of Col. J. E. Lee, collected and paid claimants the sum of \$18,765 46, for back pay, bounties, pensions, &c.

SMUGGLING AT BURLINGTON, VT.

A gentleman just returned from Burlington, Vt., reports arge seizures of smuggled liquors and other goods by United States revenue officers at that point. The smug glers were all arrested, and, from the circumstances, it is believed that this same band have at present secreted a

NOTI ES TO MARINERS.

The Light-House Board to-day published a notice to mariners, of the establishment of a new light-house on Federal Point, N. C., on the north side of New Inlet, north side of Cape Fear River, and the reëstablishment of lights at Cockspur Island and Oyster Beds, Savannah River, Georgia. The Board had also received official in-Quay on the north-east coast of Ireland; also one on Calf Rock near Darsey Island, coast of Cork, Ireland; and a fixed light on Amédée Islet near Port-de-France. The Portuguese Government has also officially notified our Government that the light-house of Nossa Senhora da Luz, at the entrance to the river Douro, is about to be re-placed by another, and that in the meantime, from the 11th day of March, 1866, until further notice, a provisional white light will be exhibited from the same tower, visible

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Edward T, Parker as Surveyor of Customs for New New-Orleans, vice A. F. Stone, resigned.

The nomination of Gen. Frank P, Blair for Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis-Missiouri District was

rejected.

PARDONS.

An order has been issued by the President granting pardons to eleven persons from Louisiana, six from Adabams, three from Arkansas, one from Georgia, and one from Virginia; all of which were special cases under the first and thirteenth exceptions of the Proclamation of Annesty.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTIDAY IN CHINA.

Rear Admiral Bell, commanding the United States steamer Hartford, communicates to the Navy Department under date of Hong Kont, February 27, an account of the celebration of the 22d or that mouth by the vessels in that harbor in which the British grue-boats anticipated. Agreeable to invitation from Admiral Bell to the Governor of the Colony to join in the ceremonies, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the shore battery.

THE CASE OF MAJOR GEE.

twenty-one guns was fired from the shore battery.

THE CASE OF MAJOR GEE.

The following is the telegram recently sent to Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, with reference to the effect the last proclamation had upon the case of Major Gee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866

To Goc. NORTH: I am directed by the President to inform you, that by his proclamation of April 2, 1866, it was not intended to interfere with the military commissions that time, or previously organised, or trials then pending before such commissions, unless by special instructions; the accured were to be tarned over to the civil authority. Gen. Rager has been instructed to proceed with the trial to which you refer, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by said Commission, to report all proceedings to the War Department, for examidation and revision.

There has been an order this day prepared, and will soon be issued, which will relieve and settle all embarrassment growing ont of a misconstruction of the proclamation, of which I will send you a copy.

Edward Coopen, Acting Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1866 The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of May, 1866.

	6 per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868 6 per cent bonds, 1881 6 per cent 5-20 bonds	18,323,591 283,744,150 685,784,000	80
	Total debt bearing coin interest	1,186,092,841 EREST.	80
	6 per cent bonds	\$ 4,634,000	
7	Temporary loan	131,497,853	
e	Certificates of indebtedness	62,620,000	
0	1 and 2-year 5 per cent notes	6,036,900	
32	3-year compound interest notes	167,012,141	
la :	3. year 7 30 notes	816.512.650	00

DEET BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Total debt bearing currency interest. \$1,188,313,544 62
Matured debt not presented for payment. \$877,729 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
United States notes. \$415,164,318 00
Fractional currency 28,192,017 54
Gold certificates of deposit. 9,636,420 00

Amount of debt. less cash in Treasury, \$2,689,689,842 78 The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns, in the

Department on the 1st of May, 1866. HUGH McCullocs, Secretary of the Treasury.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, May 2, 1866.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) introduced the following:

AN ACT to reduce the rate of interest on the National Debt, and for funding the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it expedient for the purpose of funding the National Debt and reducing the rate of interest thereon, to issue registered or coupon bonds of the United States in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi annually, such bonds to be made payable in not over thirty years from date, to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the United States, and to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government. Provided, That the expense of preparing, issuing, and disposing of such bonds shall not exceed two per cent of the amount disposed of; and provided, also, that the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be executively used in paying up or retiring the obligations or indebtedness of the United States other than United States notes.

SEC. 2. And be it further exacted. That the bonds issued under this sect shall be known as the "consolidated debt of the United States on and the income thereform shall be exempt from taxistion in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and in consideration of the reduction of the rate of interest effected by the negotiation of said londs, the same and the interest thereon and the income thereform shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further exacted. That the amount of interest saved by substitution of five per cent bonds for other formation in

relation to which holice shall be given as alove prescribed, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

Mr. SHIRMAN—Mr. President, before this bill is referred, I desire to make a statement as to some of its provisions for public information. It provides in the usual form for a five per cent 30 years' loan, to be called the "Consolidated Debt of the United States," and to be disposed of at not less than par, and to be applied to the payment of the existing national debt other than United States notes commonly known as "Greenbacks." There are two provisions of the bill likely to excite opposition; one of which grows out of the question of having property in United States securities. It cannot be denied that a strong feeling grows out of the exemption from State taxation of so large an amount of property, and various propositions have been made to subject them to taxation by the United States. While they bear interest at a rate equal to that paid in most of the States on notes and scenrities suject to tax, this feeling of inequality will continue to increase. They are now subject to income tax leviced by the United States, but owing to the six hundred dollar excuption, now proposed to be increased to one thousand dollars, and also to the large amount held abroad, which cannot be reached, and the readiness with which the tax is availed, it came to the United States less than one-tenth of one per cent on the aggregate debt. In consideration of the reduction in the rate of interest from six and seven and three-tenths per cent to five per cent, this bill proposes to extend the present exemption from State taxation to the income tax, and will, in effect, secare to the United States a reduction of one-sixth of the present interest fund, with but the trifling loss of the income. The saving thus made, with a further sum, equal to thirty mills on the dollar, it is proposed to apply to the payment of the principal of the debt. If uninterrupted this will be accomplished in thirty-live year

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill for the relief of the owners of the British vessel Magicienne, which provides for the payment to the owners of the vessel, or their legal representatives, and to the owners and shippers of the cargo, the sum of \$3,645, to be distributed agreeably to an award made by Messrs. Win. M. Evarts and Edmund Mardribald, to whom the claim was referred by the Secretary of State of the United States and the British Minister resident at Washington.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS

A SUBSTITUTE POR THE RECONSTUCTION SCHEME.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) asked leave to give notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bills and resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and, as a substitute therefor, the following:

Received. Ac. That the interests of peace and the interests of the Union require the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, whenever it presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal teem with a leading article on reconstruction from The New-York Evening Post. He then said: What I have read seemed to me so wise and just, that I have adopted it as the best expression which I can make of my own views. It is the leading article in The New-York Evening Post of May I, a journal which is certainly not excelled in ability, patriotism and influence by any newspaper in the country. Coming from such a source, I cannot but hope that these wise, calm and statesmanlike views may have some influence even on this body, as they certainly will have among intelligent people of the United States. They impress on my judgment the resolate convictions of thinking men, and will, as soon as public opinion can legitimately declare itself, take the form and be clothed with the authority of public law.

Mr. Freenins Mic.)—I wish to make a single remark on the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut. He thinks that these remarks which he read from The Post are so very wise and so very just that he has some hope that they may not be without their effect even upon the members of this body; thus intending to intimate that the last place where wise and just measures would be supposed to have any effect would be upon the members of this body. Sir, we have not given ourselves over to the keeping of the Senator from Connecticut or those who act with him. We do not pretend to any particular wisdom or particularly referred to by the remark, feel tha among inteligent people of the United States. Then the among intelligent people of the United States. Then the state of the Control of the United States. Then the state of the Control of the United States. Then the states of the Control of the United States of the Control of the United States of the Control of the United States of the Control of the

body as this. But I will consent to strike out the word "even," if it is offensive to the Senator.

Mr. PERSENEN—Not at all.

Mr. DIXON—I meant to say and I now repeat that even on such a body as the Senate of the United States words of wisdom-like these might have their effect. I certainly would be the last person to reflect on the Senate or the committee. But I suppose that I have a right to say that I do not think the report of the committee contains all the wisdom which may exist in the Senate or even in the committee itself. Now, Mr. President, I beg leave to say a word with regard to that report and the measures which the committee have proposed. But for my great respect for the members of that committee and its chairman, and even if not forbidden by my knowledge that they are incapable of such a thing, from the bare reading of their reported resolutions I should have supposed that, as this writer intimates whose language I have adopted. "The object of that report was to present a scheme which could not be accepted." I am forbidden to entertain such an oplinon by my great respect for the Committee. I know that they are incapable of anything of the sort, and I therefore am obliged to suppose they thought this might be accepted. That it might possibly under some supposable circumstances cool the agitation which is prevailing on this subject and result in the readmission of members from the Rebel States. That no doubt was their intention. But I beg leave to say that it seems to me that it is untrily impossible that that should ever be the effect of it. For example—allow me to particularize—after the States have accepted these terms, after they are represented in this body and in the House of Representatives for a period of nearly four years, if they accept the proosition next Fall, they are to be denied the right of voting for their own representatives in Congress. We are tok every day, and I believe it is to a certain extent true, in some States, that the whole mass of people participated in the rebellion,

ought to be exercised by the loyal portion, those who have been loyal to the Union.

It. Dixon—In the first place, I beg leave to say to the Senator from Maine, that it makes no difference in forming my opinions what the President or any body else says; so, if the President had said so, it would not be binding anything on me, unless my judgment approved it. In the nest place, I say that I agree with the sentiment, not because the President said it, but because I believe it is a corect sentiment. But that is not what the report says. The report of the Committee does not say that only loyal mei can vote. I know that the President says that, everyboy says it who think, as I do, but the question is, what is a loval man?

If Presender—Did he not say those who had been

is i loyal man?

Ir. FERSENDEN—Did he not say those who had been loyal, those who had not participated in the Rebellion, should be entrusted with the Government; was not that his recommendation in regard to Tennessee?

Nr. Drxon, in reply, said that he meant those who were loyal at the time of their readmission. He would not say that it was not correct to disfranchise certain leaders, but to disfranchise the whole people would be impolitic and naives.

M. GRIMES (Iowa) said that there seemed to be some controversy as to what were the views of the President of the United States. From the peculiar position which Mr. Dixon occupied toward the President, he thought he Mr. Dixon) ought to be informed on the subject. He desired to know from him whether an article, in The National Intelligencer of this morning, which he inderstood was telegraphed to the country last night, represented the views of the President. It purported to give the proceedings of a Cabinet meeting at which the atc report of the Reconstruction Committee was discussed. If he Grimes understood the force of language this was not the position of the President heretofore. If he inderstood the subject, the President heretofore. If he understood the subject, the President heretofore. If he understood the subject, the President heretofore. If he onderstood the subject, the President now insists that these States shall be lumediately represented; that they are calified under the Constitution to immediate representation on this floor, and in the other House; that no antecedent condition should be imposed; and that his Cabinet concirs in that opinion. He (Grimes) supposed that was the poposition put forth from the White House in opposition, of the report of the Committee of Fifteen—the immediateun conditional admission, without any terms or condition, of the reposentatives from those States.

M. Dixon—The Senator from Iowa intimates in his opaing remarks that I had some peculiar knowledge or means of inowledge of the President wiews. He spoke of the peculiar relations in which I stood to the President. The Senator is catively mistaken in regard to that. My robtions to the President are precisely similar to those of the Senator himself; I have seen the President but once within the space of two months, and then for not over five minutes. I take his views from his written published statements.

The Genus—If the Senator will excuse me. The

me to infer—

Mr. DIXON—If it is identical in spirit, then the Semator is nistaken in another point when he says the President has now taken new views and new grounds. He says that the language attributed to the President in the paper from which he has read is identical in spirit with the resolution that I have offered. My resolution is taken from the President's Veto Message of the Freedmen's Bureau bill mere than two menths ago, so that the Senator will see that he is mistaken in supposing that there has been any change in the President's views, if mine are identical with his and I do not suppose there has been any change. I do not suppose that the President has changed from the views contained in that resolution. I copied the resolution from the words of the President contained in that Veto Message, because I thought they were extremely well expressed, and because they were my views. Now I desire to say with regard to this resolution of mine, that I have not offered it in consequence of any consultation with any human being. I have not seen the President, or any member of the Cabinet, or any human being, with regard to it. I read the article in The Erening Past, and it struck me as being true, and as eming from a source entitling it to great weight and authority. I knew it would be respected by this body from the character of the writer. I thought it correct, and it was exactly in accordance with my sentiments. Mr. Dixon made some further remarks it advocacy of the resolution he had offered.

Mr. Grimes—I did not intend to convey the idea that the Senetor from Connection has a master, but I submit.

to forget them was to forget everything. In the first place, he forget that we had been in a war; in the second place, he forget that four millions of human beings had been changed from a condition of slavery to a condition of freedom. Mr. Sommer dwell briefly upon these two points, urging that a proposition for reconstruction should embrace security for the future, and protection to the freedom.

points, urging that a proposition for reconstruction subembrace security for the future, and protection to the
freedmen.

Mr. Dixon—One word, in reply to the Senator from
Massachusetts, with the consent of the Senate. The Senator says that I have forgotten many things, and among
others the guaranties required by the four millions of
slaves who have been emancipated. I desire to ask the
Senator what guaranties these persons have in the proposition reported by the Committee. The Senator exhausted
all the terms in the English language in denouncing a
resolution, which was before the Senate some time since,
and which contained the only guarantee for the colored
race that is contained in this report; the only guarantee
which he says he keeps constantly in his mind, and which
I have forgotten, contained in this report, is that providing that, if those persons are not allowed to vote in the
State in which they reside, they shall not be accounted in
the apportionment of representatives. The Senate has
not yet forgotten—the echoes are still ringing in this hall
—what the Senator said in regard to that proposition. If
the English language contains any term of reproach, if it
can be carried into any form or shape of opprobrium
which he did not exhaust on that subject, and some of
which my friend from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) cited as
becauties of rhotoric, I am mistaken. I think he could
have gone no further in denouncing that very proposition,
which is the only guarantee in this report; and yet he says
I have forgotten that they require guaranties. I beg leave
to remind the Senator that he too has forgotten his own
words on that subject.

Mr. Suzeman inquired if there was any question before
the Senate?

Mr. Sumner—Not at all.
Mr. Surran inquired if there was any question before

Mr. SBERMAN inquired if there was any question before the Senate!

The CHAIR said there was not.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the regular order.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Ky) introduced a resolution for the codification of the laws relating to customs. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up as the unfinished business. The pending question was upon the following amendment of Mr. Trumbull:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before its confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless be be commissioned by the Pr sideat to fill apa vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation or expiration of term of office during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment, or removed for acts done in violation of the duties of his office—the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

After debate by Messrs. Howe (Wis.) and GUTHRIE, the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAR—Messrs Clark, Conness, Cresswell, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Morrill, Nre, Poland, Pomeroy, Hamsey, Stanner, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Wilson—19.

NATS—Messrs. Davis, Dizon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Fessenden, Johnson, Morgan, Sanisbury, Sherman, Van Winkle and

and Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Fessenden, Johnson, Morgan, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle and Willey—11.

Mr. Wada offered an amendment providing that the Government advertising in the City of Washington shall be done in the paper having the largest circulation instead of as now in the paper or papers selected by the President. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment appropriating \$146,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings in the Schuylkill Amenal, Pennsylvania, for a Government storebone. Adonted.

house. Adopted.
EXECUTIVE SESSION AND ADJOURNMENT.
The Senate went into Executive Session and soon after

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectively requested, if not incompatible with the public interest to communicate to this House, at the carliest practicable day, any authentic information that may have come into his possession in regard to the reported barbarous bombardment of the City of Valparaiso by the Spanish fact on the 31st of March ultimo; also to inform the House what instructions had been given by the Navy Department of the officer commanding the American fact in those waters.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) objected, and so the resolution was not received.

PENSIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF THE 1812 WAR. Mr. COFFROTH (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report by bill or otherwise a measure granting pensions to all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.

The regular order of business, being the call of Commit-ees for reports, was then taken up.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.), from the Committee on Patents, eported a bill providing that upon appealing for the first time from the decision of primary examiners to the exam-ners-in-chief in the Patent Office, the appellant shall pay fee of \$10.

brought out the fact that the bill was to pay certain clerks for performing the duties of a higher grade.

Mr. HARDING (III.) compared it to an effort to pay Colonels who acted as Brigadier-Generals the pay of the higher rank, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. CHANLEE (N. Y.), from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three commissioners to examine and report on the patented machinery and inventions that may be exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867, with power to employ the necessary draughtsmen and photographers, the expense not to exceed \$15,000.

Mr. WASHRURNE (III.) opposed the joint resolution, arguing that there was no necessity for it, and that it was only an attempt to draw money out of the Treasury to pay the expenses of three high-flown and elegant gentlemen who wished to visit Paris in 1867.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated that it was the rule in foreign countries to send to the Patent Office drawings of patents issued there at a very trifling expense.

Mr. CHANLER admitted that was so, but said that there

countries to send to the Patent Office drawings of patents issued there at a very trifling expense.

Mr. CHANLER admitted that was so, but said that there was considerable delay in sending drawings, and that this was a question of time. Drawings of patents were sometimes not received for three years.

Considerable debate ensued, after which, on motion of Mr. STRYENS, the joint resolution was laid on the table.

AN EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED.

Mr. HUBBABD (Conn.), from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Philo B. Tyler, looking to the extension of his patent for an improvement in cotton presses, the same as though the patent had not been already extended.

bill was laid on the table.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. ELIOT (Mass.) from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Cuba Telegraph bill, presented a report. The Senate agrees to the first amendment of the House, giving the Government of the United States the full use of the line at all times instead of only during a time of war, and to the second amendment of the House, limiting the toll per message to three dollars and fifty cents, with an amendment adding these words: "Subject, however, to the power of Congress to alter and determine said rates."

Mr. RANDALL of Pennsylvania moved to lay the report on the table, which would earry the bill with it. The motion was negatived, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to.

TESTIMONY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.), from the Bassard of the little, presented to the Bassard of the Bassard of

Testimony on reconstruction.

Mr. Washburke (III.), from the Reconstruction Committee, presented testimony taken in regard to the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which was taid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A BILL TRANSPERED.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, (Cal.), the bill to amend the second section of the Agricultural College bill was transferred from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARMY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States, the 25d section being that which was under discussion when the House had the matter last before if.

After going through all the sections of the bill, amending some, and adding a new section, the Yeas and Nays were taken on the p sage of the bill, and resulted, Yeas, 35: Nays, 83. So the bill was rejected.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson. Ashley (Nevada), Bundy, Clark (Ohio), Cobb, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Benderson, Holmes, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.). Ingersoll, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McKee, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Paine, Patterson, Plants, Rice (Mass.), Rollins, Sawyer, Schones, Secfield, Smith, Stevens, Stilwell, Van Horn (Mo.), Washburne (III.) Walker, Willims—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ancona, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Braidwin, Beaman, Benjamin, Bezgen, Bidwell, Boutwell, Bover, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Chanler, Clarke (Kanasa), Coffroth, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Dennison, Dodge, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Gloesbrenner, Grider, Grinnell, Harding, (K.), Harding, (III.), Hart, Higby, Hotekhiss, Hubbell (Ohio), Huburd, James M. Humphrey, Jenekes, Julian, Kasson, Keiley, Heio, (He), Lesine, Teylor, Trownickes, Subbell (Ohio), Huburd, James M. Humphrey, Jenekes, Julian, Rasson, Ward, Warney, Warshurn (Lud.), Wilson (We), Wilson (Pa.) Windem, Werd, Warshurn (Lud.), Wilson (We), Wilson (Pa.) Windem,

Mr. GRINNEL changed his vote from Yea to Nay, i order that he might move to reconsider the vote.

The motion, however, was made by Mr. WRIGET, who also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to adjourn.

THE SOUTH-WEST PASS.

Pending that motion, the SPEARCE presented a communication from the Secretary-of-War, transmitting the report of a Board of Engineers, relative to the despaning of the South-West Pass, in reply to a resolution of the House, of the 20th of April. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) presented a petition of two bundred and fourteen citizens of Mahoning County, Ohio, ask-increased protective tariff; the memorial of several New-York and Connecticut manufacturers of sheet brass, brass and coppire wire, and German-silver, asking for increased protection; also the petition of seventy-live citizens of Portage County, Ohio, asking for an increased protection to American wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Marvin (N. H.) presented two petitions from physicians of Fulton County, New-York, relative to placing medicines used exclusively as remedial agents on the free list. Referred to the Committee on Waysand Means.

ADJOURNMENT.
At 5 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

Evidence Before the Committee of Pifteen-Tes-

timony of Gen. Phil. Sheridau.

Evidence Before the Committee of Pifteen—Testimony of Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

The testimony to-day reported by Mr. Washingto of
Illinois, from the Committee on Reconstruction, relative
to the States of Florida, Texas and Louisians presents no
new facts of importance, and cumulative of the various
views heretofore expressed by other witnesses. It emtimes the examination of Major-Gen. C. C. Andrews,
during a portion of 1864 in command of the District of
Houston. Texas; Col. Israel Vodges, until recently in
command of the Eastern District of Florida; B. C. Truman, correspondent of The New-York Times. Stephen
Powers, correspondent of The New-York Times. Stephen
Powers, correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial;
DeBow, of DeBow's Review; Dr. J. M. Turner, formerly
editor of The Nashville Gazette and correspondent of The
Washington Union; Caleb Forshey, Superintendent of
the Texas Military Institute, and during the war a Confederate enginer; Adjutant-Gen. Thomas and Major-Gen.
Phil. Sheridan.

The testimony of Gen. Thomas relates principally to the
localities of Natchez and New-Orleans, in which places be
has spent a large portion of the time since the war, in connection with a cotton plantation, owned by his son. It
represents the people, so far as he came in contact with
them, anxious for the restoration of the Union and favorably disposed toward the Federal Government and towarably disposed toward the Federal Government and towarably disposed toward the Federal Government and towarably disposed toward the Federal Government and temperature, is given in full:

Hanquanyan Milliams, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, is given in full:

Hanquanyan Chairman of the Committee for
the Intervigation of Affairs in Louisiana, Texas and
Florida, Taxo Kente Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Dean Sir: Your communication of the 23d ultime, requesting certain information as to affairs in Louisiana, Texas and
Florida, I have been prevented from responding at an earlier
day. In a c

Galveston and Liverpool Steamship Line The Troops in the State-A State Election

Ordered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 1, 1866.

A commission has gone to Galveston to arrange for a daily line of ships from there to Liverpool to carry out cotton and wood and bring back enigrants.

Gen. Sheridan has arrived from Texas. The Regular Infantry are being distributed throughout that State, under the direction of Gen. Heintzelman.

Gov. Hamilton has ordered a State election to be held in Texas, under the new Constitution, on the 25th of June next.